

MAYSVILLE DAILY LEDGER

FIFTH YEAR.

MAYSVILLE, KY., FRIDAY, JANUARY 17, 1896.

ONE CENT.



MAYSVILLE WEATHER.
What We May Expect for the Next Twenty-four Hours.

THE LEDGER'S WEATHER SIGNAL.
WIND: S.W. - FRESH - 3 to 5 m.p.h.
TEMP: 30 to 35
MOON: 11:30 a.m. - 11:30 p.m.
RAIN: 11:30 a.m. - 11:30 p.m.
SUN: 11:30 a.m. - 11:30 p.m.

ARRIVALS.
Mr. Dr. H. K. Anderson and son will leave tomorrow to spend the remainder of the winter in Georgia.

Very Personal. - Posters on dog leashes, whether edited or not, is 2 cents. Many persons send their notices through the Postoffice with only one stamp. These are "held for postage." Hereafter they must contain a cent stamp.

Joseph Brock, aged 65, died at a farm a few days since.

Judge M. C. Hutchins has qualified as a Notary Public.

Mr. James Rice is seriously ill at his home on West Front street.

Chanoweth's Cough Syrup will relieve your cough. Only 35 cents a bottle. Try it.

Ripleyites have the roller skating again and the rink is crowded nearly every evening.

Three hundred and twenty-eight persons were confined in the Jail at Paris during last year.

H. C. Metcalf of Brookville is home from Frankfort, where he has been for some weeks. He reports his chances for a place as fairly good.

The Grand Senate of Kentucky, Knights of the Ancient Masonic Order, will convene in Lexington for a two-day session on February 21st.

The fifteenth Annual Convention of the Young Men's Christian Association of Kentucky will be held at Owensboro January 20th to 22nd inclusive.

The Woman's Prayer Service will be held in the Y. M. C. A. Room on Friday afternoon, January 17th, at 3 o'clock, under the care of the M. E. Church.

To remove dandruff keep scalp moist, clean and healthy, give vitality and color to weak, faded and gray hair, use Ayer's Hair Vigor. It has no equal in merit as a hair-dressing and for the prevention of baldness, scalp humors and dandruff.

Once more THE LEDGER wishes to impress upon farmers and gardeners that they do not have to pay license for the sale of their products in this city.

A number of persons in the city have not as yet paid their license fees, which were due January 1st. They are subject to fine for the delay and will have to pay by paying promptly.

Hon. Charles B. Foynt writes entertainingly and instructively about Mexico for the benefit of Ledger readers. It is somewhat suggestive, however, that Mr. Foynt left the city yesterday, knowing that his letter had been received and that it would appear today.

The Ledger acknowledges an invitation to the marriage of Mr. George Warren Biehn, one of the proprietors of The Winchester Democrat, to Miss Jenny, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Adams. The happy event occurred Wednesday, January 15th. Mr. and Mrs. Biehn are now on an extended bridal tour through the South, and they will be at home to their many friends on Boone avenue, Winchester, after February 29th.

Mr. Thomas Kewin of Aberdeen has favored us with a copy of a paper printed in Northern India. At least we suppose it was printed, although we are unable to make out the name of the printer or the location of his printery. There are twelve pages of double and twisted potboilers that resemble the battlefields of ten thousand dead and dying. The audience follows and deduces each armed with a quart of Kewin's black ink. The paper was sent to Mr. Kewin by his brother, who is a Major in the British Army, stationed in India.

At Washington Opera house this evening the attraction will be that funny comedy, "A Country Merchant," with Mr. Charles Cowles, the great character actor, as Eben Baxter, the old Postmaster and merchant. The play was written by McKee Rankin especially for Mr. Cowles. Mr. Cowles will be remembered as the Stranger in Hoyt's "Hole in the Ground," and also for his clever work in the play of "The Caucusee." He is without doubt the best character actor now before the public. "A Country Merchant" is a play full of fun, pathos and incident. It is a very probable play. The audience follows interestedly the unfolding of the plot of the story. There is a fine lot of specialties throughout each act. Cowles' dance are far and away ahead of any of the ordinary stage dances. They are immensely funny. The singing throughout the piece is excellent. The company is a good one, and the brightest light across now on the boards interests the ladies, especially in her singing, as the grandchild of the old country "Country Merchant" is a good play and the press everywhere accords it great praise.

John Walsh has qualified as a Notary Public.

The managers of the Ripley Canning Factory want to sell the concern.

Colonel Fred Schatzman, who fell recently and dislocated his hip, is improving gradually and it is thought permanently.

Mr. Lloyd Watson brought with him from the City of Mexico a unique cane, elaborately and handsomely carved, the work of a patient Indian and an ordinary penknife.

Portsmouth has expected \$500,000 worth of new buildings the past year. And it may not be out of place to remark that Portsmouth is a manufacturing city, and does not depend upon the cabbage and corn crops.

They don't want no Gorman-Wilson Free trade up at Cardiff! Monday last Mr. Joseph Hechinger of this city was arrested and put under bond for selling clothing in that town without having paid the Tariff "license." The case will be tried Monday.

The County Board of Supervisors completed its labors yesterday, increasing the assessment by several thousands over the Assessor. The Board will meet again the first Monday in February to hear complaints from those whose assessments have been increased.

A watch is the most acceptable gift you can make a boy. It will encourage him to be punctual at school and elsewhere. A boy is more apt to be on time when he knows what time is. And it shows a splendid variety of Sterling Silver Watches for boys. Cases are of same designs as gold ones. All warranted.

J. B. BALLINGER.

John Jenkins has got on a spruce.

And made the walking ring.

When Wadsworth, Judge, sized up John's budge.

And made him pay, by jing:

Big dollars there.

With costs to boot.

Did John shell out.

To end the suit.

Not a few who read what Mr. Robert Rogers of Holland, Va., has to say below, will remember their own experience under the circumstances. "Last winter I had a gripe which left me in a low state of health. I tried numerous remedies, none of which did me any good, until I was induced to try a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. The first bottle of it so far relieved me that I was enabled to attend to my work, and the second bottle effected a cure." For sale at 25 and 50 cents per bottle by J. Jas. Wood, Druggist.

DR. BARBOUR DEAD.

A Well Known Louisville Physician Succumbs to Pneumonia.

Dr. John Ford Barbour, a well known young physician of Louisville, died Wednesday afternoon at 3 o'clock of pneumonia. The funeral took place from the chapel of the Second Presbyterian Church Thursday afternoon at 3 o'clock, and the remains will be interred in Danville.

Deceased was 34 years of age, and was the son of Professor Louis G. Barbour, Professor of Mathematics at Central University, Richmond. He was a graduate of Central University and afterward studied medicine in Louisville, from which city he went to New York, where he was graduated with honors from the Medical Department of the University of New York. About eleven years ago he began the practice of his profession in Louisville, and from a struggling young physician soon acquired a large practice.

He was also a valued member of the Blue Stocking Club and a frequent contributor to Puck and other Eastern publications. In last week's Puck he had an article signed "John Ford," entitled "Applied Mythology."

Deceased was an own nephew of Hon. James Barbour and a grand-nephew of Mrs. Barbour of this city.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Foster Barbour and Mr. George Barbour left yesterday afternoon for Danville, to be present at the interment, which will take place this afternoon.

Mr. Philip Griffith, a prominent farmer of Germantown, was stricken with paralysis a few days since and is in a critical condition.

On account of bad health, Rev. T. W. Watts, Pastor of the M. E. Church, South, of Paris, has been given a vacation for six weeks. His pulpit will be filled by Rev. C. Pope of Millersburg and Rev. R. H. Pearce of Winchester.

For a pain in the chest a piece of Chamberlain's Pain Balm and bound on over the seat of the pain, and another on the back between the shoulders, will afford prompt relief. This is especially valuable in cases where the pain is caused by a cold and there is a tendency toward pneumonia. For sale by J. Jas. Wood, Druggist.

Bank Election.

At the last annual meeting of the stockholders of the Bank of Mayville, the following officers were chosen:

President—James Barbour.

Vice-President—J. F. Barbour.

Cashier—J. F. Barbour. Emory Whitaker, J. F. Barbour, A. M. J. Cochran, R. K. Hoedrich.

Mr. Robert A. Cochran, who had been Vice-President since 1877, died a few hours prior to the election, and his place was yesterday filled by the election to the Vice-Presidency of his son, A. M. J. Cochran.

UNION AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Newly Elected Officers and Directors of the Association.

The stockholders of the Union Agricultural Society of Mason and Bracken Counties have elected the following officers for the ensuing year:

President—T. J. Taylor.

First Vice-President—L. H. Mannen.

Second Vice-President—H. T. Lloyd.

Third Vice-President—W. C. Johnson.

Secretary—John R. Walton.

Treasurer—W. P. Dickson.

Mr. John R. Walton, who had been Secretary since 1877, died a few hours prior to the election, and his place was yesterday filled by the election to the Secretaryship of his son, A. M. J. Walton.

FLOTSAM—JETSAM—LIGAN!

NEWBY NOTES FROM NATURE'S GREAT HIGHWAY.

The market shows 7 1/2 and falling.

The Sunbeam shipped on the Bostona 1,000 barrels of salt.

In the early days all the fast records of steamers were made on the long days of the month of June.

U. S. Local Inspectors at New Orleans last year inspected 308 steamers and issued 1,771 licenses to officers.

The first Pittsburgh coal to arrive by river in New Orleans in ten months will be taken in there today.

The first sternwheeler that ever navigated the Allegheny river was in 1823. She was named Allegheny.

The Ohio is gorged at Cay's Eddy above Wheeling and at St. Mary's, and the Kanawha has closed at Lock 11.

Gorges have formed at several places along the Ohio between Parkersburg and Pittsburgh. There is more ice running in the river than at any time this season, but heretofore it is not thick enough to impede navigation. The river is falling at all points above and below here. The Kanawha, Missouri and Red rivers are rising.

Captain F. A. Boller of the underwriters has contracted with Commodore John Barrett, who is at Cairo, to try and raise the Congo or to wreck her and save whatever he can of value. The boat lies in water to her hurricane deck, and is partly careened on her starboard side. Of those few crew who are safe there are just sixty-two.

The sick man knocking at the door of death since he knows the right way, and falls out if he doesn't. There are thousands of ways of getting sick but only one way to get well. Do what ever you wish if you do not put your digestion in good order, and make your blood rich and pure, you will not get well, but you will be the only thing that can cure perfect health. Consumption is a disease of the blood. A large part of all diseases are impurities in the blood. It is the only thing that can be cured by stimulating them with Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. The first thing it does is to put the blood digestive system into perfect order. It stimulates the appetite, excites a copious secretion of the digestive fluids and promotes assimilation. It searches out disease germs wherever they may be, kills them and forces them out of the system. The "Golden Medical Discovery" has been used with surprising success for over 20 years.

LETTER FROM MEXICO.

HON. CHAS. B. FOYNT WRITES MOST ENTERTAININGLY.

Efforts at Colonization—Mexico Not the Haven of the Laboring Man—A Model American Settlement.

CITY OF MEXICO, January 18, 1896.

Correspondence Public Ledger.

The progress of the effort to colonize Americans and Europeans upon Mexican soil has been watched with interest since the earliest steps were taken in that direction. Several enterprises having this object in view have been inaugurated, but with only indifferent success. Thus far in the world's history the United States furnishes the most striking instance of the marvelous success possible under favorable conditions. It is a question admitting of grave doubt as to whether, under other conditions, similar results can be accomplished. Mexico undoubtedly possesses qualities which recommend it to the foreigner, but all the conditions which were necessary to make it possible to achieve such a large measure of success in the United States do not prevail in Mexico, hence the field is by no means a promising one for the promotion and successful prosecution of this species of modern enterprise. It was the harmonious combination of propitious circumstances which made failure impossible in the United States. The absence of one element would have made the progress of this building-up process much less rapid, if not destroyed it entirely.

It is well known that in the United States, about the time the foreigner began to seek an asylum or home within her broad and generous borders, that an era of material progress was just dawning upon that country, which has had no equal since the world began. It was the beginning of an epoch in Nation building that has had no parallel in the history of civilization, and probably will never have another parallel as long as time shall last. It was an epoch not only of rapid but of furious progress. Sympathizing with the cramped and fettered millions, who simply existed in the crowded countries of Europe, the Government adopted the generous policy of throwing open the fertile acres of the public domain to promiscuous settlement. The lands could be acquired simply by the taking—a residence for a given length of time being the only consideration exacted by the Government. Every industry known to civilized life was stimulated into feverish activity. Anglo-Saxon energy had a field commensurate with its progressive tendency. Farms must be opened, mines developed, rivers made navigable, canal dug, railroads constructed, cities built, and in short every article that pulsates with the finished life of a great Nation must, as it were, in the twinkling of an eye, receive the attention necessary to develop it into a living reality. From everywhere went forth the cry for laborers, for mechanics, for artisans, for engineers, and the brains and brawn of every Nation were needed to fill the multitudinous requirements. Every talent possessed by ingenious man found a field for its free and expanded exertion. The boards millions, which represented the accumulations of generation after generation, both in Europe and America, were taken from the strong boxes in which they had been thrust and were thrown into the avenues of this great progressive movement. Enormous wages—compared to what was paid. The foreigner, as soon as he landed at Castle Garden, could find employment at wages which, in a brief time, enabled him to accumulate a fortune far in excess of anything dreamed of before. No one need be idle. There seemed to end to the demand for labor. The father and mother were enabled to carry on the operations of the farm with the earnings of the son or daughter. The brother and sister contributed from their cash earnings toward aiding another brother to sustain himself until the farm would produce sufficient to enable him to become independent of outside assistance. The banker who settled down in every community assisted the agriculturist to the money required to purchase horses, agricultural implements and supplies until his crops began to bring in re-

turns. He also made himself valuable in times of misfortune and distress, which came into the life of every man. These were agencies which induced Irish, Germans, Scandinavians, Bohemians and other nationalities to come to the United States. Without these opportunities and advantages such magnificent results never could have been accomplished.

It needs no discerning mind to discover that scarcely any of these essential conditions are to be found in Mexico. In matter of climate, fertility of soil and diversity of products, no country can boast of equality, but in other respects Mexico does not offer to the average foreign immigrant the advantages which are necessary and are likely to attract him. It is only the laborer who leaves his foreign home and casts his lot in a strange country. He possesses but little means, or other wealth he would not care to emigrate. The well-to-do and prosperous families of Europe do not abandon their old homes and seek new ones in wild and untried places.

The cheap labor of Mexico makes it impossible for the foreign laborer to earn his bread by the sweat of his face. The expense attendant upon clearing land, and the delay incident to developing a crop, make it absolutely necessary that the immigrant should have resources equal to these demands. He must come prepared with the means to erect his house, to clear his land and to support himself until the fruits of his outlay and patience begin to materialize. He must come prepared to buy native labor and not sell his own. He must have money to meet the demands of his operations, because there are no banks of which he can borrow in times of need. He must come with a resolute and fixed purpose, for the industries to which he can turn his hands are not diversified. He must come fortified with a determined and unflinching object. Thus equipped, Mexico is today the new El Dorado. She possesses the tallman which will bring wealth, independence and happiness to all those who, with such resources, invoke her favor. This class will not come from Europe. The average European who has the resources necessary to make his operations a success in Mexico is very well satisfied with his lot at home, and not only prefers to remain there but is determined to do so. Pioneering has for him no charms. No colonization agent has for him sufficient persuasive power to move him from his ancestral home.

Those who come to the United States, with a few exceptions, were the very poor, and only the very poor could be induced to come to Mexico.

It will, in my opinion, be an unfortunate day for Mexico when the average European immigrant begins to invade the unoccupied territory. This does not imply any disrespect to the European, but simply indicates that at present Mexico is not the place for him. From my preceding argument it follows that success in colonizing Mexican lands is possible only when the conditions are taken into consideration, and the plans of operation are in direct harmony with them. The colonists who come from foreign countries must be provided with resources equal to the emergencies of the situation.

A large amount of capital is not necessary, but it must be sufficient to elevate them above the obligation of competing with the cheap labor which exists here in considerable abundance. Their capital must be ample to enable them to make reasonable improvements for their immediate comfort, and afterward to sustain themselves until the period of fruition has arrived and their crops begin to produce.

The most profitable products of Mexican soil are those which, as a rule, require more than one year to reach maturity, and during this period of waiting the colonist must draw upon his reserve for living expenses, and such other expenditures as are required for conducting his plans.

It often happens that corn and other quick producing crops can be utilized to aid materially in meeting the demands which are common to the early years of the colonist's labors, but little reliance can be placed upon this resource, because, in a majority of the agricultural sections, where coffee and other tropical products are grown, the market is limited and narrow and not sufficient to absorb any great quantity of produce of this character. This is an immense relief, and cannot be regarded as an important factor in the situation. Hence it can be considered as an axiomatic principle that, in order to make colonization a success under existing conditions, only those should be encouraged to settle in Mexico who have capital equal to the requirements of their contemplated operations,

and it should be definitely understood that, no matter how insignificant their plans may be, a sufficient capital is essential to prevent them from being reduced to the necessity of competing with the exceptionally cheap labor of the Mexican Republic. The European who will leave his home is not equipped with the resources needful to meet existing conditions and succeed.

The progressive character of the Mexican Government for the past twenty years has been well disposed toward efforts to settle the public and unoccupied lands. The laws relating to this branch of the National policy are most liberal, and are designed to encourage to the greatest possible extent the rapid development of the agricultural interests. Notwithstanding the fact that these laws have been in force nearly a quarter of a century, very little progress has been made. There are but few examples in the country of successful colonization, and these are cases where the projectors have based their course of action upon the prevailing conditions, and have sought to encourage only those people to come to the country who are properly equipped to meet the peculiar requirements.

There can be found now in the Republic one striking example of the force of the theories set forth in this article. In the Northern portion of the state of Puebla there is a colony which is only three years old, but which has attained a degree of vigor and growth heretofore unknown to an equal in the entire Nation. What has been accomplished by those who have had this enterprise in charge can be successfully duplicated in many other localities, because the natural advantages of this particular settlement are not superior to those of many other sections of Mexico, although it cannot be denied that here nature has been most liberal with her charms and has made a most suitable place for the energy and industry of man to develop a successful community. The history of this colony is simply the record of an enterprise which has from the beginning been based upon common sense principles, and has been conducted from the first with an observant eye upon the necessity of adapting the material to the conditions. The plan from the outset has been a rational one. There have been no spasmodic bursts of energy which were followed by periods of inactivity. The promoters of the enterprise formed their plans with a view of securing only people who had the resources necessary to meet the conditions. They conceived the idea that Europeans at this stage of Mexico's development were not suited to the requirements of the situation. They also understood from the beginning that the plan of organizing groups of people to come in large bodies was impracticable. They commenced to exercise their energies upon individuals who had some means. Men of intelligence were appealed to, and when they decided to leave their homes and cast their destiny with this growing Republic, the decision was the result of mature deliberation, after becoming familiar with the demands of their new life. They were required to make substantial cash payments upon the lands they purchased, and the transaction was based clearly upon sound business principles. No sentiment has been permitted to influence the conduct of this business on the part of the originators and proprietors, nor has the colonist been exempted from sight of the fact that his success depends upon the energy and wisdom with which he directs his operations.

Americans are by far the best suited to comply with these requirements, and they possess the peculiar temperament, to a greater extent than any other people, which is essential for the successful subduing of the adverse conditions. By Americans I mean people from the United States—be they German, Irish, English, or of other nationality, it matters not,—provided they are properly equipped. Conditions in Mexico are changing, and probably the time is not far distant when Europeans will be able to meet the demands, but at present the United States farmer must be relied upon to bring under subjection the fertile acres of Mexico, and develop her vast agricultural possibilities.

The most successful colony in Mexico, to which I have heretofore alluded, is the "Metaltoyuca," situated near Tuxpan, on the lands from which its name is derived. Three years ago it was an obscure and unknown country village. The English language had never been heard within its limits. During this brief period, a successful but peaceful revolution has been brought about. One hundred energetic people from the United States reside there, engaged in active agriculture, and enjoy the promise of a most prosperous future.

C. B. FOYNT.

P. S.—Kentucky is a good state!

It is not necessary for a man to have brains in order to smoke cigarettes. To those who are disposed to doubt this assertion of an important question of scientific fact, we cite the case of an Indianapolis man who shot out the contents of his skull a few days ago, but continued to puff a cigarette while the surgeons wrestled with his wound.

The Kentucky House takes of an evening a number of Democratic members and the Senate takes of an evening enough Republican members to preserve the parity when it comes to a joint convention. There are other ways in which legislators can earn their salaries and elect Senators at the same time, but some of the Bluegrass statesmen seem to have forgotten the combination. (Cincinnati Times-Star.)

THE L. DORR'S esteemed contemporary ought to furnish a diagram with the foregoing.

Does it mean to insinuate, even in the remotest degree, that a modern politician would do anything that was not perfectly fair and high toned and honorable?

Nay, my neighbor; there may be such cattle in the Columbus pen, but there's no "black sheep" browsing in the barnyard at Frankfort. Why, there isn't a "politician" in either branch of the Kentucky Legislature, Democrat or Republican, who would carry off a four-foot buzz-saw while it was in motion!

"Or late numerous truthful stories concerning the government of crime in Kentucky have been given currency by unprincipled and unscrupulous opponents, all to the great detriment of the state. I recommend, in order to retain these impressions, that a law should be passed providing severe punishment of all persons who wilfully state, deliver or transmit to any manager, editor, reporter or other employee of any newspaper, magazine, publication, political or serial, any falsehood concerning any person, corporation or community."

THE PURPOSE OF THE GOVERNOR IS PRATSEWORTHY, says the Times-Star, but great care will be taken in framing the proposed statute to prevent injury to a deserving class of citizens, the news agents and correspondents scattered over the state who honestly aim to keep their employers fully and promptly informed of all events in their respective neighborhoods. Errors in the collection of news are inevitable. Evidence of reasonable care and willingness to correct on the part of the newsgatherers should protect them from vexatious prosecution by shysters whose livelihood largely depends on carelessly drawn libel laws. As for the sensation monger who invents newspaper fakes for money or notoriety, he is the enemy of both newspaper publishers and readers. More stringent laws for his suppression are needed in Kentucky as elsewhere.

TO PUNISH FAKING.

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GOVERNOR BRADLEY'S MESSAGE.

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KENTUCKY NEWS.

The Latest News From All Parts of the Commonwealth.

FULL EXPLANATIONS

Were Not Made by Treasurer Long About That Deficit.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Jan. 17.—The report sent out to several Kentucky papers Thursday by George W. Long, the new state treasurer, as to the condition of the state treasury, has been met with some misleading statements and does his predecessor an injustice. He says that by next September a deficit of \$2,500,000 will be reached.

He is probably correct in this statement, but he fails to complete his statement by adding that the deficit began to pay in the revenue about September 1, and before November over \$2,000,000 will have been paid in, thus reducing the alleged deficit to only \$500,000.

BOND REFUSED.

The Office of Sheriff of Jefferson County May Be Declared Vacant.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Jan. 17.—Gov. Bradley Thursday refused to accept the bond of John H. Hanks, sheriff of Jefferson county, which was filed with State Auditor Stone on January 11. The bond had been filed on January 11. It did not present to County Judge Ritchie on that day, but it was refused, and he was unable to get another prepared until the 11th. Judge Ritchie accepted it and forwarded it to the auditor, who approved it two days ago and turned it over to the sheriff. They were the result because of the delay in filing. It is probable the office will be declared vacant.

NINE-YEAR GIRL MISSING.

DANVILLE, Ky., Jan. 17.—Lizzie, the 15-year-old daughter of Louis Maynard, of this city, has been missing for over ten days. Several weeks ago she went to Bloomfield, Ky., to live with the family of James Taylor. She had been with him a short time suddenly disappeared, and since then no traces of her have been found. She is of slight and slender build, with a fair complexion, light hair and blue eyes. Three of her brothers have started out to make a thorough search for her.

TO INVESTIGATE THE ELIGIBILITY OF SENATORS.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Jan. 17.—The senate Thursday morning appointed a committee to investigate the eligibility of Senators James Jones and Dingus, in order to be able to unseat them in case republicans in the house carry out their programme of unseating three democrats. It is also provided that this committee should be privileged to report to the senate. The senators named are charged with riding on railroad passes. The law prohibits any state official from accepting such favors.

THE LOUISVILLE MAYORALTY.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 17.—A hot fight has opened in the republican ranks for the position of mayor, vacant by the death of Mayor Tyler. The names of half a dozen aspirants are prominently mentioned, but the members of the general council are said to be unanimously for President King, of the board of aldermen. His friends claim that he is eligible. The election has been called for February 1, the last day on which, under the law, it may be held.

TWO MEN FOR RECKONING.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Jan. 17.—The writ for the special election for representative has arrived. The day and month of the election will be determined by the rest of the document. The democratic county committee met, and by a unanimous vote agreed upon Representative C. W. Brockman as the man to make the race February 1.

DYNAMITE UNDER A BOILER.

BROWNVILLE, Ky., Jan. 17.—Some miscreant placed dynamite under the fire box of a boiler at Charles Lesley's sawmill, near Bee Springs. When the fire was lighted the dynamite exploded, both doors being blown off the boiler and the mill machinery was also damaged. None of the workmen were injured.

LIFE SENSE REVERSED.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Jan. 17.—The court of appeals Thursday morning reversed the case of Jesse Allen and Joe A. Perry county, under life sentence for the murder of County Judge John Combs, of Perry county. The case was tried in Knox county at Harboursville on a charge of venue.

HAPPY OLD DAYS.

PARIS, Ky., Jan. 17.—At the Bourbon county courthouse Thursday Mr. A. Wade, aged 75, and Mrs. Mary Egnew, aged 73, were married. This is Mr. Wade's third venture and Mrs. Egnew's fourth husband. The widow relinquished a pension of \$15 per month.

KENTUCKY FORMERLY.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—Fourth-class postmasters for Kentucky appointed Thursday: Cleo, Woodford county; Samuel Cunningham, Lincoln county; M. L. Short, Harboursville, Ohio county; B. L. Givens, Salt River, Bullitt county; Wilbur Carpenter.

A DIVIDEND OF TEN PER CENT.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Jan. 17.—J. L. Asher, assignee of the Pineville Banking Co., Thursday paid the depositors a dividend of ten per cent, making a total of 50 per cent paid them. The bank assigned in July, 1913.

NORTH HUNT ASSAULT.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Jan. 17.—Hunt, general merchandise, assigned Thursday to C. W. Short. Assets and liabilities each about \$10,000. Cause, wholesale business pushing their claims through the courts.

TO REDUCE THE CAPITAL STOCK.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Jan. 17.—The stockholders of the National Bank of Lancaster Thursday voted to reduce the amount of capital stock from \$250,000 to \$200,000.

HEAD SHOT OFF.

MIDDLETOWN, Ky., Jan. 17.—Tennessee Emmet shot his left hand off Thursday morning while working a hog. He didn't know it was loaded.

CHICAGO

Gets the Next National Democratic Convention.

The 7th of July Decided Upon by the Committee as the Date.

Twenty-Nine Ballots Were Necessary to Decide on the 7th of July as the Place.

At No Time Did Cincinnati Receive More Than Twelve Votes.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—July 7 has been decided upon as the date for holding the national democratic convention.

The vote on the selection of the date for holding the national convention was 29 to 20.

At 3 o'clock the banquet room of the Arlington was thrown open to all who had cards of admission, and in a few minutes every seat in the place was filled.

At 3:30 Chairman Harney presided for order, and directed the roll of states to be called, so as to know definitely the cities which desired to have the convention, stating that then those cities would be called in their alphabetical order so as to have the claims of each presented, for which purpose one-half hour was allowed.

The first state to be reached having a competitive city was Illinois, and on its behalf the city of Chicago was proposed. In due succession came St. Louis, New York and Cincinnati.

Judge Goodrich, of Chicago, was put forward as the spokesman for that city.

The claims of Cincinnati were presented by Messrs. Ingalls and Follett. Mr. Ingalls said Cincinnati wanted to invite the republican convention there, but price had been lowered.

The best hall in the world for political conventions, he said, was in Cincinnati. He also had the transportation. As to hotel accommodations, Mr. Follett told the story of the Cincinnati hotel-keeper who was asked how many people he could accommodate.

"Well," said he, "if they come from New England or New York I can accommodate about 100 people; but if they come from Kentucky and the bar room is large enough, I can take care of a 1,000." (Laughter.) "We will entertain you so well," Mr. Follett continued, "that you will not like to lose an hour in sleep. You will wait till you get home for that." (Laughter.)

Speaking of the republican convention to be held in St. Louis, Mr. Follett said that he would not like to fill in water, nudged by the republicans. (Laughter.) As to New York he said that was one of the finest places he had ever seen, but if the democrats and delegates went there they would have money enough to go there again.

In conclusion he said: "Come to Cincinnati and we will take the best care of you that your stay will be one pleasant day and you will be loath to return and will be sorry when the day comes to do it." (Laughter.)

Mr. J. Waldo Smith, president of the New York Grocers' association, was the first gentleman to present the claims of that city. His remarks were humorous and kept his audience in a continuous roar of laughter.

The democratic national convention will be held at Chicago on July 7. Such was the decision reached on the sixth ballot by the national committee Thursday night after a spirited contest, in which Chicago won by a bare majority, with St. Louis only two votes behind.

It was practically a fight between the free silver forces on one hand and the hard money forces on the other. This statement can not be taken as literally correct for several silver men finally voted for Chicago, while several hard money men were cast for St. Louis by other voters.

As a matter of fact, the vote which Chicago received was, Mr. Smiley, of Vermont, expressed it, "a natural one," inasmuch as it was cast by the states lying between the great cities as the middle west and the east. St. Louis vote might also be called equally natural, as it was cast by the states lying between the middle west and the south.

The free silver men who were bitterly hostile to New York made St. Louis their rallying point and throughout the 29 ballots they were loyal to the city of their choice.

It was thought that Cincinnati might be the second choice of a sufficient number of members to secure the prize, but this hope was not realized. At no time during the day was Cincinnati a serious competitor, and at no time did she secure more than 12 votes.

Chicago began with six votes, and she won until the 16th ballot that she increased them to ten. She remained practically at that figure until the nineteenth ballot, when her strength was increased to 13. Again she stood practically still until the twenty-seventh ballot, when her vote of 16 in the preceding ballot was increased to 20. At that time St. Louis, which had begun with 23 votes; New York had fallen to 3, and Cincinnati to 6. It was manifest that not only had it narrowed down to Chicago and St. Louis, but that Chicago's steadily increasing gains indicated her ultimate victory. This came on the 29th ballot, when her vote of 21, in the 28th ballot, was increased by five, thus giving her a bare majority and leaving St. Louis with 14, while Cincinnati was reduced to one. New York's four votes on this ballot went to Chicago, as did also one of Cincinnati's.

Excepting Senator's Wife.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—The bill assuming seamen's wages in the coastwise trade, sailing business and in the trade between the United States and the Dominion of Canada and the West Indies from attachment by trustee process, was favorably reported to the senate Thursday morning.

CONDENSED NEWS

Gathered From All Parts of the Country by Telegram.

The treasury lost \$14,000 in gold Thursday, leaving the treasury gold reserves at \$45,000.

The schooner Swift was wrecked Thursday near Peter Head, Eng., and six of her crew were drowned.

The contract for constructing the building at Allentown, Pa., was Thursday awarded to M. H. Scully, of Cincinnati, at \$100,000.

The Kanawha river is again closed to navigation by the ice. The last boat, the Onondaga, went up Thursday. The Ohio is full of ice.

A Cape Coast Castle dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Co. says: King Foreman of Ashantee has arrived to the terms of the British government.

The London Daily News says it regards the signing of the treaty with France for the settlement of the Me-long dispute as a complete knock-out.

Gen. R. F. Fowler died Thursday afternoon in the Brevoort apartment house, Brooklyn. He has been ill for the past three months and the result of his illness was due to a complication of diseases.

The senate committee on commerce Thursday morning fixed on Thursday, January 30, as the date for a hearing on the bill authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Detroit river at Detroit, Mich.

The steamer Flamborough, which arrived at New York Thursday from Liverpool, reports a collision at Livingston January 8. The United States ship Dolphin was in port surveying the site of Honduras.

The bill governing launches and vessels above 15 tons, propelled by gas, gasoline, naphtha or electric motors, carrying passengers, freight was favorably reported Thursday. Pleasure launches are not affected.

The California river and harbor congress has appointed a committee to go to Washington and ask congress for liberal appropriations for the improvement of the rivers and harbors of north and central California.

Announcement was made Thursday morning that the committee of the officers of the National Woman's Christian Temperance union, appointed to select a location for the next national convention, has decided to accept the invitation from San Francisco.

The doors of the Irish-American bank at Minneapolis were closed Thursday. Bank Examiner Rogers is now in charge. The bank was indirectly connected with the American Savings and Loan association, which went into the hands of a receiver a few days ago.

At Pittsburgh Henry Schwendler, of the Pennsylvania State Prison, alias "Kid" Burke, and Wm. Weston, two sneak thieves with a reputation known to police officers all over America, were Thursday convicted of robbing the Commercial Gazette counting room of \$50 a month and will be sentenced Saturday.

Forecast for Friday.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—Kentucky—Fair and slightly colder; north wind. For this and Indiana—Light and threatening showers; occasional snow flurries; cold; north wind.

THE MARKETS.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 16. FLOUR—Spring patents, \$3.00; winter patents, \$2.90; spring, \$2.80; winter, \$2.70. RYE—\$1.00. CORN—\$1.00. WHEAT—\$1.00. OATS—\$1.00. HAY—\$1.00. BUTTER—\$1.00. EGGS—\$1.00. CATTLE—\$1.00. PORK—\$1.00. LARD—\$1.00. SUGAR—\$1.00. COFFEE—\$1.00. TEA—\$1.00. SPICES—\$1.00. FURS—\$1.00. GOLD—\$1.00. SILVER—\$1.00. EXCHANGE—\$1.00. STOCKS—\$1.00. BONDS—\$1.00. REAL ESTATE—\$1.00. COMMODITIES—\$1.00. MISCELLANEOUS—\$1.00.

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RED CROSS.

It is impossible for them to enter Armenia.

First, Because the Sultan of Turkey Has Forbidden It.

The United States Government Can Give Clara Barton and Her Band No Assistance—These Are the Reasons of George Kennan, the Traveler.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Jan. 17.—Mr. Geo. Kennan, the celebrated traveler, in talking about Armenia Thursday, said: "It is absolutely impossible that the Red Cross will seek to enter Armenia to relieve the enormous distress there for two reasons; the sultan has forbidden it, and, quite justly, our government will offer Clara Barton and her band no assistance. Supporting the Red Cross could carry their good sanitation work into the districts where these massacres are reported; the results would be that the reports would give full detail of the atrocities committed by the Turks on the defenseless Armenians. It is these reports that the sultan fears, and it is to avoid them that he denies admission to the Red Cross."

The country, he says, is now in the midst of a rigorous war; it is very mountainous and the roads at best, are hardly more than bridle paths. This would make it impracticable at this season for the members of the Red Cross to carry on their work in Armenia. The sultan would never permit the necessary military escorts to guard the supplies from the attacks of the Kurds which infest the mountain highways and the sufferings of the Red Cross people from these causes can only be imagined.

Mr. Kennan thinks the most atrocious massacre in Armenia, the most atrocious in modern history.

LUCKY CHICAGO

Plans Being Kept Regarding Held and Other Arrangements for the Democratic Convention.

CHICAGO, Jan. 17.—The intensity of the hour at which the decision of the democratic national committee was reached to hold the convention in Chicago, precluded any celebration of the news at democratic clubs, the hotels or anywhere else, but the combatants, who remained behind, Mr. T. Ewing, Porter Palmer and J. Irvin Pierce, were elated to hear their success had been crowned with success and began to extend plans regarding hall and other arrangements for the big gathering. The members of the Irons club, which got up the first enthusiasm for Chicago, take the credit for success. The committee here telegraphed to Washington that \$40,000 was guaranteed, and that the national committee should have full charge of the expenditure, the convention hall and all other arrangements in connection with the convention, including the troublesome ticket question. This unusual generous offer, it is believed here, secured the convention.

As to place for holding the convention, there are only two buildings which have the required capacity, the Coliseum at 63d street and Grace avenue, opposite the World's fair grounds, which collapsed some time ago while being built and is now being reconstructed, and the Tattersall building, State and 10th streets, near the big hotel. At the big hotel telegrams were received from numerous newspapers asking for rooms to be reserved for the convention, but as the hour was late and the managers could not be found to consider the proposition, nearly all were laid over until Friday.

The Pope as an Arbitrator.

LONDON, Jan. 17.—The Chronicle Friday publishes a dispatch from Rome, saying that the pope, through Cardinal Satolli, has made a semi-official offer to President Cleveland to act as arbitrator between Great Britain and the United States. The dispatch adds, it is believed, that his holiness will insist on Cardinal Satolli's nomination. Lord Salisbury on the matter, though the pope was much hurt by Great Britain's refusal of his offer to arbitrate between her and Venezuela in 1895.

Colored Doorkeepers.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—Geo. D. Stanton, of Pittsburgh, and W. H. Grimshaw, of New York, two colored men, have been appointed assistant doorkeepers and are stationed at the entrance to the men's gallery of the house of representatives. It is said that they are the first colored men ever appointed to a position of this nature at the capitol, although there have been frequent appointments of colored men in the libraries and other capacities.

Fire in Sing Sing.

SING SING, N. Y., Jan. 17.—A fire at the prison Thursday afternoon gutted the building occupied by the chair plant and laundry and containing the dynamo used in electrocutions. The village fire department, assisted by the fire company, who acted splendidly, fought the fire for nearly two hours. It is supposed to have originated from a smoking of a cigarette near a piece of machinery. The loss is about \$5,000.

Georgia Legislator Shot and Killed.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Jan. 17.—A special from Waynesboro, Ga., says that Collier, representative in the Georgia legislature, was shot and killed in Savannah by Walter Miller. Miller attempted to shoot Collier as he stepped in the car. Collier stepped in the car. Collier stepped in the car. Collier stepped in the car.

Justified for Contempt of Court.

CHICAGO, Jan. 17.—Jacob C. Ganssmer, who was shown the fourth juror in the Nicholas Mayer murder case, which a jury is hard to get, was released by Judge Smith Thursday morning, held in jail for three months for contempt of court.

IN ERUPTION.

Blanca Volcano Erupts Fourth Time and Sends Hot Lava Down to Sea.

HONOLULU, Jan. 17.—Blanca volcano in active eruption. The fiery flows have suddenly returned after 13 months of quiescence. At 11 p. m. a light was observed from the hotel upon the clouds above the town darkened pit. This increased so as to be clearly seen from Hilo. The blazing flood was boiling up from the depths and sending the lava down the mountain forming a burning lake of oval from 200 feet to 150 feet in width. This was over 450 feet below the upper rim of the pit. As the lava continued to rise the lake will widen, filling up the broad pit until it overflows the rim above and flows over upon the floor of Kilauea crater.

FIENDISH OUTRAGE.

Two Little Girls Assaulted on a Lonely March and Then Cruelly Killed.

BOSTON, Jan. 17.—A fiendish outrage was accomplished upon the persons of two little girls on a lonely march bordering upon the Mystic river in the early morning about 10 o'clock last night. Not content with the perpetration of the felonious assault the fiend battered the face and head of one of his victims in a shocking manner. The little girls are Emily Wilkinson, aged 7 years, daughter of Isaac P. Wilkinson, and a younger sister, Minnie Carey, aged 5 years, daughter of Daniel F. Carey, a painter. Both of the victims are in a critical condition.

Committed Suicide in the Cell.

NEW YORK, Jan. 17.—Geo. S. Horter, aged 43, a commission merchant, with an office at No. 43 Beaver street, who lived in Brooklyn, committed suicide Thursday in the Raymond street jail. He was found in a cell, having strangled himself with a towel. He was charged with a worthless check for \$500 and was remanded to jail, where he was confined to a cell in the civil prison. Early Thursday he turned on the gas in his cell, after stuffing up the aperture, and was found dead when the turnkey opened the door just before the breakfast hour.

Attended Wife's Burial and Sailed.

NEW YORK, Jan. 17.—Louis Schell, a wealthy horse man, who lived at No. 24 McKim street in Williamsburg, was found to have committed suicide by hanging himself with a cloth early Thursday morning. Tied to his throat with a razor and is now lying in St. Catherine's hospital. The corpse, who is both 70 years old, lived in apparent happiness and no reason can be assigned, except temporary aberration of the mind.

Lake Captain's Association.

TORONTO, Ont., Jan. 17.—The late captain of Ontario held a meeting at the Hotel Windsor, where the Lake Captain's association was organized. A resolution was unanimously passed that the services of the captain of the Ontario, a constant marine at the service of the imperial government should be the use in the present international situation under the circumstances and the secretary was instructed to forward a copy to Lord Salisbury.

Honors to a Strike.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Jan. 17.—The miners at the Wolchick & Bismarck mines on the T. & P. & W. and Iowa central are on strike. The miners are receiving 33 cents a ton for mining, but notice was posted that a reduction would be made to 45 cents. The men refused to accept the offer. The mine has about one hundred men employed at the two mines. They men say they can live on the low prices offered them.

A Terrible Charge.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 17.—Charles A. Vroman, clerk of the legislature and a local politician, was placed under arrest on the charge of administering poison in whiskey to Election Judge Virman F. Denton in the 4th precinct, forcing place at the fall election of 1894. The state claims Denton was poisoned to render him unconscious while crowded work was being done.

Big Failure in New York.

NEW YORK, Jan. 17.—The sugar and coffee importing and exporting house of Perkins & Welsh, composed of Osgood Welsh, Benj. F. Butler and John T. Gray, with offices at 41 Wall street, made an assignment Thursday to Benjamin Perkins, with preferences for \$155,000. The entire amount of the failure will probably be a half million dollars.

Fondled Dead in His Cell.

SPRINGFIELD, Wash., Jan. 17.—John Lewis, a prisoner in the jail here, under sentence of ten years for cattle stealing, was found dead in his cell Thursday. Whether he committed suicide or death resulted from natural causes is not known. Lewis was a cousin of McCoy, of McCoy-Hatfield feed farm.

Fire at Nashville, Ind.

BLOOMINGTON, Ind., Jan. 17.—Nashville, a thriving little town of 1,300 inhabitants, is in flames here, having suffered a \$35,000 loss from fire Thursday. The principal business houses were all destroyed.

President of the Senate.

PARIS, Jan. 17.—M. Emile Loubet, formerly prime minister of France, minister of the interior, minister of public works was Thursday elected president of the senate.

Secretary of State Dead.

WILMINGTON, Jan. 17.—N. B. Smith, secretary of state, died at his home in Dover Thursday morning. He was also represented Delaware in congress.

IN CUBA.

Insurgents Retire From the Vicinity of Bejucal.

In a Two Hours' Fight Near Candalaria the Rebels Retreated.

The Government Force Used Artillery—A Band of Insurgents Dispersed Near Pinar del Rio. The Rebels Defeated at Casero.

HAVANA, Jan. 17.—The general situation here is unchanged. The rebels have retired from the vicinity of Bejucal.

Railroad has been resumed on the railway to Rincón.

Very little news is being received from the interior owing to the lack of trains and the cutting of the telegraph lines by the insurgents.

An official report has been issued stating that General Lora had had an engagement with the rebels near Candalaria, in the province of Pinar del Rio. The government force used artillery. The fight lasted two hours, when the rebels retreated, leaving several dead behind them. The government troops were seriously wounded and a quantity of arms and ammunition. The rebels were commanded by Nunez, Hernandez and Alvarez.

Gen. Inares reported that he has dispersed a band of 40 rebels near Pinar del Rio. The rebels were killed, three men on each side were killed. An official report states that a fight has taken place near Casero between the rebels and government troops. The rebels were commanded by Nunez, Hernandez and Alvarez. The government troops were seriously wounded and a quantity of arms and ammunition. The rebels were commanded by Nunez, Hernandez and Alvarez.

Midnight Trial.

Dr. Eugene Logan, sentenced to 15 years for a crime.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Jan. 17.—To preserve the law and avoid the likelihood of mob violence, Dr. Eugene Logan, a few days ago, sentenced a little 12-year-old girl in his office at McMillen's was taken to jail at midnight.

At midnight in his office at McMillen's was taken to jail at midnight. The prisoner admitted his guilt, and threw himself on the mercy of the court. It was sentenced to 15 years in prison. His victim, Florence Barker, is the daughter of prominent parents and was the victim of a crime. Logan has a wife and two children and was highly respected previous to this deed.

Honduras.

A scheme to run in Honduras the present government.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 17.—According to news brought by the steamer Steamer of City of Sydney Thursday, there is likely to be another uprising in Honduras before long. Col. Drummond, an Englishman, is said to have some connection with the scheme to overthrow the present government. He was a supporter of the former government and could not stand defeat. It is said, he is fomenting trouble. The plot is being formed in Guatemala and the malcontents are likely to invade Honduras soon.

The Queen's Letter to the Sultan.

LONDON, Jan. 17.—The Times Friday publishes a dispatch from Constantinople that the letter of Queen Victoria to the sultan was couched in terms of the kindest regard and revealed her majesty's heartfelt desire that the unhappy conditions so deeply and adversely affected the British people should be remedied, and give place to international harmony and prosperity, in which all nations would rejoice and sympathize.

Made for Washington's Birthday.

CHICAGO, Jan. 17.—The Union League club, of this city, which has for several years taken a conspicuous part in securing a more energetic and patriotic observance of Washington's birthday, especially among the youth, announces that it will, with the co-operation of express companies, furnish free to any community the words and music of the four leading national songs, providing the community will celebrate the day.

Explosives Strike.

CHICAGO, Jan. 17.—Between 600 and 700 members of the upholsterers' union quit work Thursday to resist a recent order of the manufacturers' association that the men shall work ten hours a day, against the previous system of piece work. Half the union men in the city are out of employment, and the workmen demand eight hours work, so that men may be furnished with work.

Instantly Killed.

CHICAGO, Jan. 17.—Four tons of iron ore fell from a huge pit in the yards of the Illinois Steel Co. Thursday and buried one of half a dozen men who were working at the base of the pit. The victim, who was instantly killed, was Eno Grivols. The three men who were working at the base of the pit were wounded. The three men who were working at the base of the pit were wounded.

Free College of Silver Convention.

LANSING, Mich., Jan. 17.—A convention of the advocates of free college of silver at the rate of 10 to 1, made of delegates of both democratic and republican parties, was held here Thursday and the field was cleared for the formation of a party and the putting of a gubernatorial ticket in the field.

Dismiss to the Diplomatic Corps.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—Dismiss to the diplomatic corps, always among the most noted of the state social events of the season, was given by the president at the executive mansion at 7:30 o'clock Thursday evening.

THE GREATEST EVER KNOWN.

Probable Cause of the De Ponto's explosion.

The greatest explosion of gunpowder on the coast of the United States took place at the De Ponto's works on the 7th of October, 1890. With their usual caution policy, says McClure's Magazine, the De Ponto have never stated how great a quantity of powder exploded at this time, but it is certain that the explosion was blown up, one in the upper yard were blown up, one after another, and a safe estimate will put the quantity of powder exploded at about 100 tons and 800 men. In this explosion thirteen men and one woman were instantly killed, while twenty women and nine women were injured, some fatally.

The explosion occurred a little after three o'clock in the afternoon. It began in the magazine for hexagonal powder, the kind used in large guns, and the most dangerous, being made not in grains, but in reddish, staked blocks about an inch thick, with a hole running through the center. These cakes look like nothing so much as the cakes of soap, and at the time of the explosion cakes of powder were being packed into large wooden boxes, lined with tin, each box being about three feet square. The tin liners projected above the tops of the boxes about two inches, and when a box was being folded down, over a tin cover fitted closely upon the cakes of powder. It was the duty of one of the workmen, William Green, to solder the tin cover, which was done by the tin cover, a hot iron being used for this purpose.

On the day in question what he feared came to pass. A fellow workman, William McCarver, was bringing him the hot iron from a charcoal brazier about twenty feet away. Green stood just at the door of the open magazine, and all around him were uncovered boxes with the hexagonal powder, ready to be soldered and stowed away. There were also dozens of boxes that had been sealed. Just as the iron was being used, a flash of light, neither green nor McCarver were left to tell the story. But the probability is that one of the soldering irons was a flash of light, and the explosion of dirt on the tin cover produced the deadly spark.

Directories With Wings.

Seekers for Information Tear Out Pages—The Book Given Away.

"I've glued my directory to the other day," said a Chicago druggist, who, attached to a electric alarm to it, connected it with a mantrap and a spring gun, and still it's getting away from him. Three men have been caught in the altogether and so anxious thieves remove it piece meal.

A man is looking for a chap named Johnson, who has a name he doesn't know. He comes in many jobs to look him up. He finds no many Johnsons, but he is determined to find the house of everyone to ask him if he's here. He has too much trouble to copy the names, so he just tears a page or two out of my directory.

"An unscrupulous stranger relieved it of all the Smiths of that day. Evidently he wanted a man of his own name, and he probably now engaged in a house-to-house visitation. I've got the Joneses still in the directory, but a lot of the Robinsons and all the Browns after Thomas J. are torn out."

"I suppose that if a fellow went round and tore a few pages out of each directory he looked at he would get enough in time to fix up a directory for himself, and all he'd want would be a cover for it. That would be a better bet, but I don't doubt that he'd do it if he persevered."

"You see, the list of streets and municipal department has been stolen from the back of my directory. I'm going to get the publishers to print me a special edition not mentioning names, and then I guess my customers would get away with the pages and use them to root houses with."

HOPE'S FLATTERING TALE.

Uncertain, False and Fictitious Insurance Agent Found It.

The life insurance man, bit his lip, decided to give up the idea of making a fortune. Then he felt that he had not much better, for fate had been treating him unkindly, not only punishing him unmercifully while he was so, but beating him fiercely while he was down.

"I tell you my miserable story," he said to a chance caller, "and perhaps evoke your pity. There were three of them, partners in crime, I believe, and persuaded each of them to make an application for fifteen thousand dollars life insurance. And it took a lot of persuading, too. First of all I gave them a dinner, then took them to the theater, and then bought dolls for their little girls. Each of them touched me for a small loan. I could afford these little attentions, as my commission on the business would have been about one thousand dollars."

"I was buying myself at the prospect of the commissions, and every time one of them felt doubtful about being able to afford so much insurance I gave him a meal or a box of cigars to 'jolly' him along."

"They were all three examined on the same day and all three were rejected. Though they looked healthy they had about all the diseases under the sun and they knew it. They had been at some time or other at the expense of almost every insurance agent in town."

Village of the Stone Age.

On the island of Pantelleria, midway between Sicily and the African coast, Dr. Orsi has discovered a prehistoric village of the prehistoric age, surrounded by a colossal wall of stones heaped together. He has also found out that the strange buildings called Sesi are dome-shaped prehistoric houses as identified the remains of a small Greek temple. The island lies completely out of the way of travel, and the government as a convict settlement.

A Sufferer Cured.

"Every season, from the time I was two years old, I suffered dreadfully from erysipelas, which kept growing worse until my hands were almost useless. The bones softened so that they would bend and several of my fingers are now crooked from this cause. On my hand I carry large scars, which, but for

AYER'S

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